19: Talbot E-4,5 (1956-1962)1964 FL12 Masai FL12

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In 1940 the Ngorongoro Highlands, much of the Serengeti Plain, and a strip of bush country leading to Speke Gulf were gazetted as a National Park. Due to the war and the terms of the ordinance this action did not affect the area or the Masai living there. In 1948 because of renewed interest in the status of the area, a new National Parks Ordinance was passed, and later, by Government Notice No. 137 of 1951 the area was re-gazetted the Serengeti National Park.

At that time it was believed that the objectives of a national park as defined by the London Convention of 1933 (C.C.T.A., 1953), could be achieved and maintained with a resident population of Masai with their livestock. In a few years it became evident to both the Masai and the Government that the arrangement was not working out. The activities of the Masai and their administrators were conflicting with those of the national park staff. There followed a series of hearings, government announcements, and interventions by interested individuals and organizations, culminating in 1956 in the appointment by the Tanganyika Government of a Committee of Enquiry. The Report of the Serengeti Committee of Enquiry (1957) details the history and events leading up to the enquiry. Further comments on and analyses of the situation include those by Anon. (1959), Bigalke (1959), Boyle (1956),

#13 Grant (1957), Grzimek and Grzimek (1960a), Kenya Wild
648 Life Society (1957), Huxley (1961), Pearsall (1957),
656 Petrides (1956), Talbot (1956), the Tanganyika and Kenya
659 Wild Life Societies (1956), and Thomas (1960).

In 1959 and 1960 the park regulations and boundaries were revised (Fig. 3)[A] and the Ngorongoro Conservation Unit was created. The new regulations for the park exclude human residents and livestock. The Conservation Unit covers some 3,000 square miles adjoining the park to the east and south, and includes the Ngorongoro Highlands and part of the Serengeti Plain. The purpose of the unit is to achieve a balanced management of the resources and to develop the natural resources of water and grazing in the interests of both human and wild life populations.

Since 1959, then, the Masai have been excluded from the portion of the western Serengeti Plain and the bush country to the north that is within the park boundaries. The park boundary was adjusted several times to exclude from the park various water holes around its periphery that were considered important by the Masai. As a result the western park boundary follows a zig zag line from the southern Serengeti Plain north to the

[A] [See p. 19.--Analyst]

19: Talbot E-4,5 (1956-1962)1964 FL12 Mam: FL12

#13 648 656 659 Kenya border. The only significant area lost by the Masai was the Maru Kopjes area. This was used occasionally during the dry seasons because of the springs and good grazing found there. By about 1956, however, the last spring appeared to have dried up because of destruction of the vegetation by the Masai.

#13 184 The status of the Masai in Narok District has remained relatively constant compared with that of the Tanganyika Masai to the south. Since 1911 the only changes have been slight enlargements of the area and fluctuations in the land infested with tsetse fly.

#13 648 229 65 The part of Western Masailand immediately to the north of the Serengeti National Park and east of the Siria Escarpment (Fig. 3) is Kenya's finest game area. Following the Second World War part of this area, the triangle formed by the Mara River, the Siria Escarpment, and the Tanganyika border, was made a National Reserve. This action protected the area from hunting but did not affect the Masai. In 1961, due largely to the efforts of Major Temple-Boreham, Senior Game Warden of the area, and Mr. C. Denton, District Commissioner of Narok, an agreement was made between the Narok District African District Council and the Kenya Government to establish a Masai Mara Game Reserve. The reserve covers some 700